EUROPE.

GERMANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

dings of the Reichstag-Defeat of Count Danish Question—Vast Increase of Immi-ration—Prussian Finances—Literary Pro-

After the passage of the emigration treaty on hursday the debate on Dr. Waldeck's motion to al-The Count's strong opposition to fees was ad by a fine speech of Dr. Waldeck, who owed that his bill was intended as an improve-ent of the constitution, and would not, s Bismarck had said, lay the axe to its founation, that principles of liberality only could draw he South toward the North, &c., &c. Bismarck ion of the gentleman that the South Germans altogether erroneous; they do not like us because e are, in their eyes, too liberal. You laugh, but it oved it. You have no idea of the inward merri-ent I experience on account of your laughter, for by you show your extreme ignorance of the actual ncessions to them, we might gain a majority there annexation. (Laughter) I will leave it undecided her it is at all a preference to be liberal. But it hind us in liberality, I will not say as far as a neration, but as the period since the July volution." (Bravos and laughter.) The vote being nen taken on Dr. Waldeck's bill, a very small ajority, only five -97 noes to 92 ayes-decided against

to the 18th inst., Herr Lasker's bill was considered. It provides:—No member of any Diet or Chamber ble to be prosecuted for his voting or expression of opinion during the exercise of his functions. How mall is the foothold enjoyed by constitutional doc-rines in this country was shown by the effort of Deplewitz to choke off the debate. This noble n moved not only the order of the day, but the opte order of the day, on which motion, according man moved not only the order of the day, but the sample order of the day, on which motion, according to the rules of the house, only one member pro and one cratic are allowed to speak. This was, however, objected to by the house, and Von Leydewitz. Herr windthorst, count lisimarck and others were allowed to make their onslaught against liberty of speech. They disputed the competency of the Reichstag to dept such a bill, which trespasses upon State rights, may offend some governments and would step upon the foes of sovereignty. As a compromise, count Bismarck spoke of his wilfingness to aid the Chamber in its efforts to gain liberty of speech, but dedared himself terrified at the thought of voting the same to fifty or almost a hundred parliamentary bodies within the Band. He said he considered liberty of speech a high distinction, fit perhaps for the Reichstag, but not for provincial Dets; if given to the latter it would soon be asked for for election meetings, and then what guarantee is offered against its abuse? He would not promise to vote for it nor exert his infuence with the other members of the Band Council; all he could do would be within the Prusslan sphere and in opposition to his former sayings and doings against liberty of speech. "But to make it a general aw, give it to hundreds of corporations without security, that indeed he could not advise; if he gave up, for the sake of public opinion, what he thought reasonable, he would lose more in respect than he would go in in popularity."

What do Bismarck's American friends think of his minate love of freedom and independence? Do they know that in 1849 he said in a public speech, "Large cities are the principal hearths of revolution; they ought, therefore, be razed to the earth and blotted out of existence?" Do Gotham house owners admire such views?

As to liberty of speech for all deputies within the

ought, therefore, be razed to the earth and blotted out of existence?" Bo Gotham house owners admire such views?

As to liberty of speech for all deputies within the Bund States, the Reichstag did not share the "iron Count's" views, 119 ayes voting for Herr Lasker's bill, 65 against it; but owing to the avowed opposition to be made by the Count in the Bund Council it has but little chance to become a law.

A letter from the Germans in New Orleans was read by President Simson. It is accompanied by a silken Rund flag, embroidered by the German ladies of that city, who request its being hung up in the hall of the Reichstag. After the latter has been reopened on the 16th inst., it is soon to be adjourned again to make room for the Zoil Parliament of both North and South German; then the flual session of the Reichstag will commence, and, it is supposed, be closed in time for the King's summer tour to Ems, where, as rumor has it, he will meet the Emperor Napoleon and conduct him to Berlin.

The Zoil Parliament elections in Wurtemburg and Bavaria have turned out quite anti-Prassian. The Zukton'l. speaking of the election excitement in Stuttgart, says:—"Mr. Baneroft, the discoverer of that slight difference between the King of Prussia and the President of the United States—appointment for life-

single unierence octween the King of Prussia and the President of the United States—appointment for licitime and hereditament (the impeachment trial was not yet knowl to the University of the Control o

At the risk of being looked upon as an entaissast for Prussian institutions, though your correspondent not seldom raps them on the knuckies, I would mention the excellent management of its financial department, as far as the credit of the State is concerned. As a proof of this assertion please to call to mind the passage of the law of February 24 of the present year, authorizing the Minister of Finance to issue five million thalers treasury notes for the relief of the sufferers in the eastern provinces, said notes to run, at the rate of three per cent interest, not over one year. For the 1st instant the Minister had announced that subscriptions for three millions would be received, and the amount signed on that day was over sixteen millions, requiring a reduction to one-fifth of the demand. He now declares his willingness to receive, up to the 11th instant, subscriptions for the balance of five millions, and doubtless the offers will exceed the amount four or five fold. Prussian five per cent State bonds are generally quoted at from three to four per cent above par, four and a half per cent bonds at ninety-six, four per cent at ninety, but treasury notes at a year's call, though only yielding three per cent, bring a premium of one to one and a half.

Capitalists are portentously shaking their heads at the unceasing demand of money for railways and in-

showing the susceptibility of this trade, if having amounted in 1822 to 9,779 and in 1846 even to 11,086 new books, or twenty-five per cent more than at present, the fatal consequences of the late war being not yet overcome. In Germany, too, more than in the United States or in England, the books are altogether articles of luxury, in which none but the wealthier classes can induige. The different branches of science are represented nearly in the same proportion as in former years; 1,385 theological and prayer books, or nearly the seventh part of the entire literary production, being first in rank, at least as far as quantity is concerned. The pedagogic branch counts 932, jurisprudence and politics, 920; belletristic, 852; history and its auxiliary branches, 648; natural science, 575; medicine, 493, and fine arts, 397 works. Of new maps and charts 224 have appeared to 265 of last year. Compared with the English billiographic catalogue for 1867, which gives 4,144 new books, and with that of France, the German production far outnumbers them. The total number of journals on January 1 of the present year was 2,565 to 2,076 in France and 2,250 in England. Of the German journals 76 are political, 1,865 non-political; while of the French press only 354 are devoted to politics, owing to the still greater oppression in the latter country. It is curious to notice that in little Greece, with one and a half millions inhabitants, seventy-seven out of its ninety-two journals appearing in Athensoniy three can boast of more than a year's standing, of the 2,566 German journals appearing in Athensoniy three can boast of more than a year's standing, of the 2,566 German journals appearing in Athensoniy three can boast of more than a year's standing. Of the 2,566 German journals devaria counts 357 (Munich 50, Saxony 400, of which 109 political; the city of Venna 159, and only 25 political.

Of the 2,506 German journals Bavaria counts 357 (Munich 50), Saxony 400, of which 109 political; the city of Vienna 159, and only 25 political.

Probably, for the sake of not keeping too far behind French censors, the criminal court of Berlin has pronounced during last week several severe sentences against the editor of the Social Demoorat, and a heavy fine against Herr Dohm, of the Klaüdera-datsch, for a picture in a number of last year, wherein Twesten, as Margaret, cautions Count Bismarck (Dr. Faust) against associating with Count Lippe (hephistopheles). A jury would have willingly acquitted the Berlin Punch for such a joke, especially as the likeness was a doubtful one and Count Lippe had indeed played more or less the part assigned to him in the travesty until the was thrust aside by the influential Premier, if juries were at all permitted in press trials. For a funeral screnade to the same Count Lippe, in an article headed "A Victory of Public Opinion," the editor and publisher of the Social Democrat were mulcted each in a fine of one hundred thalers.

The stit of Professor Duhring against Privy Councillor Wagner promises to reveal very interesting facts. The Leipsic publisher, Herr Thust, openly accuses Wagner of the plagfarism, while the latter has turned round to cry "Stop thief." But this ruse

RUSSIA.

Alliance with America.

[From the London Times, April 10.] impire of Russia is just now passing ne of those revolutions of opinion which obtermine the progress of nations. We are not speaking this time of the foreign policy of the monarchy. It is not a question of the nation of the path of conquest. It is a home question exclusively, and one which, though it undoubtedly interests ourselves and other people of Europe, concerns the Russians most of all. Briefly, the controversy is between free trade and Protection. That conflict of views which some or relater arises in every state, according to its enlight-enment, has arisen in Russian. The most discerning statesmen of the empire have long felt the necessity of revising its tarif, and, except for a peculiar, and unexpected opposition, their opinions would, in all probability, have before now prevailed. Most readers will be aware that the accession of the presentation of what, under the circumstances, may be more into of what, under the circumstances, may be more into what, under the circumstances, may be more at 11 pillseral policy. The emancipation of the series was of itself enough to characterize the new cra, but besides that great measure many other reforms were gradually introduced by which the institutions of the country were more or less assimilated to those of Western Europe. In the track of these wholesome innovations it is probable that free trade would have soon followed, when the rising spirit was suddenly checked by a singular burst of popular feeling. The Crimean war had left Russia enfectbed but not dismayed, and it can readily be imagined that a struggle distinguished by so many acts of heroism had acted powerfully upon the patriotism of the nation. This spirit became a planty visible during the land. The production of the warm of the case of the continuent could be connected with the revision of the tariff it may perpetually the country of the case. Patriotism, or "nationality," became a popular cry, an

INDIA.

British Advance in Central Asia—Commercial Intercommunion—Official Inquiry and Ar-rangement of a Tariff in Thibet—Outlets in China and Russ a. Bombay (March 14) correspondence of London

Times.]

The government of India has just published a communication from the Punjab authorities and a report by Dr. Cayley, both of very deep interest, on the traffic between India and Central Asia. Lord Eigin's death prevented a settlement with the Maharajah of Cashmere of the rates of transit duty through his so prohibitory—being one hundred and fifty per cent on sugar, seventy-eight on tea and thirty on piece goods—that in 1864 Sir Robert Montgomery arranged for their reduction. But the Maharajah and his offi-cials so managed the reduction that the Punjab government publicly pronounce it to have been "in reality little more than a sham." Mr. Forsyth, C. C., the Commissioner of Juliundur, the di-vision through which the chief commercial route lies, discovered that all trade between Little Thibet and our provinces of Kooloo and Lahout was practically arrested in Ladakh, which juts out be-tween the two. The impression had been sedulously

ween the two. The impression had been sedulously fostered that the Maharajah was the paramount Power, and that the Queen and the Indian government of ment were of no account, while our leading native official in Kooloo was in the habit annually of doing homage and offering tribute to the Maharajah. To prevent this and carry out the engagements of 1884 the government of India deputed Dr. Cayley, an energic and intelligent assistant surgeon, to Leh, the capital of Ladakh. His instructions were to abstain from interference with the internal administration of Cashmere, but to see that the tariif of 1884 was carried out; to prevent any oppression of our traders, and to report not only on the nature and development of the trade with Central Asia, but all political information, especially as to the progress of events in Chinese Turkestan.

Dr. Cayley renched Leh in June, last year, and his labors as a medical man and a commercial and political information, especially as to the progress of events in Chinese Turkestan.

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Dr. Cayley renched Leh in June, last year, and his labors as a medical man and a commercial and political information, especially as to the progress of events and the first and th petual snow; yet, in spite of the intense cold, the transfer of the goods from yask to ponies, and the large unbridged rivers, the trade is brisk because the profits are so great. The imports into Leh from Yarkand and Changtang a few years ago amounted to £23,000 in value; last year they fell to £17,000, owing to the Cashmere restriction and political difficulties caused by the expulsion of the Chinese and the rise of the Kush-Begi, to power. The imports last year consisted of wool, brick tea from China through Lhassa, feits, cotton, silks, carpets, leather from Russia, the silver ingots known as yambres or kurus, gold bars and gold dust, musk and salt; which last the Cashnere authorities monopolize, compelling the people to carry it free of cost to Sreenaggur and Jummoo. Among the imports were so lb of common seawed all the way from the China seas, used as a medicine for goitre on account of its lodine; and a large number of silk handker-chiefs from Bokhara. of the finest texture and most variegated colors. The exports from the Punjab to Leh for Yarkand amounted to 1, 300 maunds leach so lbs.) worth £17,300. They consisted chiefly of English cotton goods, which are "greatly in demand" in Yarkand, the traders asserting that "almost an unlimited amount of them?" could be disposed of. But Dr. Carley warns sellers against inferior cities sem up from Hindoostan, so that Russian broadcioths now flad their way across Asia to the Punjab. Cottons of bright colors, red, blue, green and yellow, if of good quality, will sell at high prices in any quantity. So with tea. Since the Chinese have been driven out of Turkistan it is supplied from India. China tea has hitherto been sent up from Bombay and Calcutta; but Dr. Cayley assures us that any quantity of second class green fea from the Himalayan plantations would sell at Yarkand at so a pound. He expresses a "great hope" that in a few years Indian teas will find their way to Russian by this route, as China teas do now. The distance from Kangra to the nearest Russian ports

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, "got off" rather a neat joke the other day, at the expense of some of the regular visitors of his court. immediately after taking his seat in the morning he ordered the doors of the room to be closed, and the crowd of idle spectators, after enjoying the proceedings, were called upon for an explanation of their presence. Some were there on husiness, and some for mere transient curiosity. These were excused, but the habitual loafers or vagrants were fined two or three dollars, or as many days confinement. The police office, since then, has lost all its charms for loafers.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

etter from Hon. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, One of the Impeachment Managers.
The following is the letter of Hon. James F. Wilson, Representative in Congress from the First district of Iowa, declining to be a candidate for renomina-

tion:— Washington, D. C., April 4, 1868.

C. W. Slagle, Fairfield, lowa:—
My Dear Sira—I am receiving many letters from my constituents asking for an expression of my wishes relative to a renomination. This note will constitute my answer, and therefore I request you to make it public. I do not deaire a renomination and will not be a candidate therefor. The period of my Congressional services has been the most eventful in the history of the republic. Before the close of my present term the great questions which now agitate the public mind will, doubtless, be adjusted and put at rest. On the 4th day of March, 1869, a new administration will be inaugurated. That it will be republican I do not doubt; for no one can well mistake the result of the on the 4th day of March, 1869, a new administration will be inaugurated. That it will be republican I do not doubt; for no one can well mistake the result of the coming Presidential election. Everything portends the nomination and election of General Grant. The whole country will unite in a common effort to render his administration successful, and such it will be. Resting firmly in this belief, and regarding the commencement of this administration with the altered condition of the public offices of the country attendant thereon as a most proper time for a change in the representative office, I ask that another may be selected to take my place. In declining a renomination I must couple therewith my most profound and heartieft acknowledgments of the generous confidence and support ever extended to me by the people who have so often empowered me to represent them. Trusting that they may select some one more worthy than I to express their voice in the councils of the nation, more competent to enforce their will, and not less true to liberty and human rights, I commit to their charge and to that of the next district convention the duty of selecting my successor. Yours truly,

[AMES F. WILSON.

Connecticut-Official Returns-English's Majo rity, 1,765. The following are the official returns for

in the late election in Connecticut:-OFFICIAL VOTE-1868. 48,779 English over Jewell..... English's clear majority.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN CHICAGO-A REMARKABLE

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The democrats are exceedingly elated over their recent victory in Chicago. It seems they have carried their candidates for Judge and Clerk of the City Council, by over nine hundred majority. Last ago Times (democratic), among other ebullitions of

The following exhibits the comparison between the

rote thrown on the 21st instant and the election one

1868 McAilister. 732 894 938 746 881 1,053 1,022 577 618 553 504 509 582 909 Total7,971

 Republican majority in 1867
 3,938

 Total vote in 1867
 19,880

 Republican majority in 1865
 5,829

 Democratic majority in 1868
 910

General Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, has appointed the 15th of June next as the ernment for the State, in accordance with the acts of Congress of March 2 and 22, 1867. The official list of the registered voters in that State, including the revision, fixes the number at 108,799. At the election 56,166 votes were polled-44,689 for the Convention and 11,440 against it. The Convention is to assemble in Austin.

A Womau's Opinion of Ben Wade. A feminine correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes from Washington (April 21) about the incoming President-expectant, and thus felicitously

incoming President-expectant, and thus felicitously and fancifally touches up the old man:—

Massuchusetts spared him room to be born, but the great West nourished him upon her broad bosom, and there his mind drank in the grand landscape of dimpled lake and sunny, dew-kissed prairie, and there he learned, irrespective of color or sex, devotion to his race. A self-made man, like our own tamented Lincoln, looking out upon the world with the same kind, brown eyes; but there the comparison ends. Mr. Wade is not tail, ungainly or awkward. Rather above the medium height, broad shouldered, he was apparently built for use instend of ornament, like a printing press or a steam engine. Handsome, for the reason that not a weak place in form or feature shows itself; comely, because every point is purely masculine, with no trace of the other sex, unless his mother's soul looks out of his brown eyes—for it is well known that Mr. Wade is one of the kindest men in Congress, also woman's best and truest friend—it is for this alone that we stand in his presence with uncovered head. It was Senator Wade who brought the bill before Congress giving to women in the District of Columbia tue right to hold her own property and carnings in direct opposition to the wishes of a dissolute husband. It was his personal efforts in the beginning that changed the laws of Ohio in woman's favor, and, to use his own language, "I did not do it because they are women, but because it is right. The strong have no business to oppress the weak." Sitting in his presence, the other day, we ventured to remark, "How did it happen, Mr. Wade, that you signed the petition of Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, recommending her for a consultate? Would you really advise the country to give a woman such a position." The spirit of mirth danced over his face as he replied, "I would sign any petition that reads as that did. It said, "I she could perform the services better than any one else." I had a doubt in my mind about that; but if she could do the work better than any one el and fancifully touches up the old man:-

Political Miscellany.

Under the heading of "A Man and a Brother" a Georgia exchange furnishes the following:—An unpretending stab of humble bass wood at one end of the square aperture in the sand where the emancipated dust of the veteran reposes tells the passing traveller, in this simple manner, the tragic

Sam.
A Native of Yazoo county, Mississippi;
Born a Siave;
Bred a Siave;
He starved to death a free
American citizen.
His
Career was brief—an excellent field
hand and a loyal soldier, and
a patriotic citizen, who voted
often and earneastly;
being suddenly deserted
by his carpet-bag friends,
he sickened and died
of too much
Liberty
and

screen them from popular obloquy in case impeachment shall be carried.

The Minersville (West Va.) National (radical) nominstes James C. McGraw, of Kingston, for Governor

BOSTON

STECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Opening of the St. James Hotel-Description

divide the honors with the great event of last night—the operfing of the St. James Hotel. Whatever tends to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the great public deserves honorable mention. The new hotel which I am about to describe is certainly entitled to notice, afforded. Boston has long been behind the time. Its hotels have been old fashioned, dark, gloomy and

notels have been old fashioned, dark, gloomy and decidedly peculiar. One looks over a cheerful burial ground; another stares on a horse car depot, and a third is painfully close to the City Hall. None are quite up to the demand of the times. They might have done for the past generation, but for the present it is an acknowledged fact that they are far behind what is justly demanded by the travelling public. The new hotel, built by a journalist, Mr. Maturin M. Ballou, who grasped the scheme which hundreds have dreamed over, is designed to fill the most advanced wants of the New England people, and, indeed, the entire people of the United States.

The St. James Hotel, just opened, is located at the south end of Boston. It is only twenty minutes' ride from the dusiness portion of the city, and yet it is clear out among the green fields where the fresh air has a full sweep. Many peometic are stupid enough to suppose them to the busy marts of the course of off the one and not to the busy marts of the course of the suppose them to the busy marts of the wealthy New Yorkers are to centre, and so it is in Boston. The natural tendency of the Bostonians is to get out of the crooked and contracted streets of the old town and to seek broader fields, where there is room and air and freedom. So the great New England hotel goes out to the South End and establishes itself as a beacon light to which all the better people, who like a russ'n urbe life, will soon hasten and build around it a new city.

The St. James Hotel is the largest, as it is the finest, hotel in the world. It is built of brick, faced with Quincy granite, and with its six lofty stories lords it over Fran. lin Park and looks down upon the city of Boston and across to Charlestown and Chelsea like a gigantic Perench grenadier, assured and pround of its position. Take the facade of the Tulieries in Paris and you have a correct idea of the front of the hotel. Those grand, broad, airy turrets of the Mansard style loom up above the French roof and add a stately effect

BOOK NOTICE.

SPIRITUAL WIVES. By William Hepworth Dixon, author of "New America," "The Holy Land," "William Penn," &c. Philadelphia: Lippincott &

That this work has already secured an immense circulation is a proof of its supplying an actual de-mand. Its success refutes at least one of the many severe criticisms hurled at it—that it is superfluous. The author begins his preface by saying:—"The sub-ject opened in these pages is so far new that scarcely any of the facts are to be found in books. Man in his higher phase has hardly come within the grasp of science, and the histories which shall illustrate his spiritual passions have yet to be compiled. One chapter in one such history is diffidently offered in the present work." He adds:—"I have collected my facts in distant places; in the Baltic provinces, in the west of England, on the shores of Lake Ontario, in the New England cities." This indication of the sources from which his material has been derived should silence those superficial critics who have imagined that a special motive of Mr. Dixon is have imagined that a special motive of Mr. Dixon is to injure America by exposing as something peculiar to American society what we see in all our Gothic capitals, from Stockholm to London, from Berlin to New York—a rapid stackening and unwinding of the old fashioned nuptial ties, to the great relief and delight of pupils in the schools of Milton and Goethe; to the very great scandal and amazement of men who look or marriage and diverse from the men who look on marriage and divorce from the point of view held by men of the Latin race. The sixty-four chapters in which, with all the skill of a first class reporter, Mr. Dixon sets forth the facts scattered over the wide field of reading and travel explored by him are suggestive as well as entertain-ing. That the glowing style in which some of these chapters have been written by the editor of the London atherwim has been gravely censured can be accounted for only by presuming that some critics are capable of condemning a book solely because it is not dull.

The objection that this book is not profoundly sci-

entific and philosophical is equally idle, for the au-thor manifestly neither intended nor tried to make it so. He has merely aimed to collect and put into condensed form a mass of curious facts illustrative of his subject—"spiritual Wifehood." With this pur-pose his researches extend from St. Paul and the holy sister who accompanies the apostic on his trav-els, and from the Agapæ or love feasts of the early Christians to the promulgation in the middle ages by the great fraternity of the free spirit of the old Gothic doctrine of spiritual and natural affinities, a doctrine which startled mankind in the conduct of John of Ley-

being suddenly deserted by his carpet-bag friends, he sickened and died of too much Liberty and Too little—Grub.

Yet e'en those bones from insuit to protect, Some frail memorial still, erected night, With uncoush times and shapeces sengture deck'd, Implores the passing trouble of a sigh.

Bellook Froir.

A new dodge of the radicals to procure the impeachment of the President has been the writing of violent letters to Senators pretending to emanate from Ku Kluxes and threatening them with all sorts of "raw heads and bloody bomes" trouble, even death by assassination, if they dare to vote for impeachment. It is not to be presumed that those letters are writ-

that those who hold the mysite doctrineal of spirit wives see in it something more than appears to carnal mind to be, namely, "but a religious and mantic disguise for an abomination kut in Boston and New York under the name Free Love." The conclusion of the wi matter is thus summed up, after an acco of Andrew Jackson Davis and his disciples—a of a compart of the practical issue of the teaching of Yankee prophet—"Every man has a right to do whe d—d pleases." Mr. Dixon says, "moreover, in free countries like Prussia, England and the Un States changes of law must follow the actual gress of public thought. "Hence, all through north of Europe and America we see that the olds of man and wife are being modified; the moditions having the common purpose of helping to unhappy counter. But missing the misstake free." tions having the common purpose of helping to free unhappy couples, paired by mistake, from voway which they cannot keep. In England, as becomes the most conservative branch of the Gothic race, we are moving slowly along this path of change; we are not yet clear about that union of husband and wife beyond the grave; but we are quickened by what we see is being done in Germany and America, and we shall probably keep in some sort of line with these advancing wings of the Teutonic power." However this may be, we cannot help regarding the work of Mr. Dixon as proving the unquestionable fact that the doctrine of a new relation of woman to man, called spiritual wifehood, has actually arisen. "Be it bad or be it good, this doctrine of spirit brides is a product, not of the world and the fiesh, but of the Church and the spirit; a fact which forces it within the scope of our moral science, and renders it worthy of our keenest study." In this view we must consider Mr. Dixon's "Spiritual Wives" as a useful contribution to a comparatively deficient stock of knowledge on the part of the public.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS AND THE NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your Washington correspondence mention is made of the sale of two iron-clads—Oneota and Catawba—to Alexander Swift & Co., for the sam of \$755,000. To those who do not understand the of \$755,000. To those who do not understand the case the sale may appear to be a very pretty thing. These monitors cost the government a little ever \$1,400,000, have never been in commission, and are, if there is any choice in the iron hull monitors, or if they are worth anything, the very best in our navy. But there appears to be something very singular in the sale of these monitors when viewed in connection with the rumors and talk on the street hout the action of Congress the Navy Department. useless iron-clads was being put through.
Some people thought the Treasury would fail or suspend unless the iron-clads were immediately sold and the value received was deposited in the Treasury forthwith. As soon as

Oneota and Catawba, \$1,590,000; Fuentes & Co., for Oneota and Catawba, \$1,025,000; Wm. D. Russell, for Oneota and Catawba, \$1,320,000; W. J. Terry, for Oneota and Catawba, \$850,000.

It is difficult to understand why none of these bids were accepted, and that Alexander Swift & Co., who were not bidders, could buy these monitors for \$86,000 below the lowest bidder, unless we take the explanation of a letter published in the El Cromists of March 7, a translation of which is as follows:—

New York, March 4, 1986.

lation of the iaw, and perhaps the American Minister may an inhilate the Caneco government unless the President pays a little more in advance on property of the United States mayy. ALFONSO. If the statements of "Alfonso" be true, it would appear that M. F. Merritt & Co., Alexander Swift & Co. and Messrs. Merritt and Ricker are one and the same company, and that it was through the continuous of the Navy Department that Merritt and Ricker obtained those monitors at a very low figure, and intend to violate our neutrality laws by turning them over to Peru, a belligerent government. So far as the saie of these monitors has been made, it really seems the letter referred to states the facts in the case. No other parties ever cared to purchase these monitors. From their class—"river and harbor defence"—and their specifications, no foreigner would think of buying them unless he had been decelved, as "Alfonso" says, and paid some of the money down before they were seen.

I noticed Mr. Merritt was constantly with the Assistant Secretary in and out of his office, and occasionally with the Peruvian Minister, Garcia y Garcia, while the negotiation was going on, but as soon as the bargain was concluded the Minister left for New York, where he has since been stopping.

Why Mr. Seward has not asked for an expl anation since the publication of this letter or attempted to refute its statements, why Mr. Garcia has not contradicted them, is a mystery. Have they a pecuniary interest in the large profits that are to accrue? It is clear that if these statements prove to be correct, there must be great corruption somewhere, which was commenced in Lima and is to be ended in Washington; otherwise how could these monitors be purchased at such an insignificant price and be sold to Peru for \$2,000,000, without a large "margin," so called, somewhere there is said to be a singular connection somewhere between the parties named, to the effect that Ricker There is said to be a partner with Minister Hovey; that Merritt is connected by marriage w

THE PRIZE RING.

Match Between Tom McAlpine, of California,

Match Between Tem McAlpine, of California, and Boyne, of Cleveland.

[From the Detroit Free Press, April 23.]
Yesterday afternoon a match was made between the California pagilist, Tom McAlpine, and a novice mamed Boyne, of Cleveland. The match is for \$400, and will take place in Canada, not more than twenty miles from Detroit, on the 5th of May. The men are to fight at catch weight, but their probable fighting weight will be about 140 pounds. McAlpine has just arrived here from New York, where he has been staying for the past four months, but with the exception of his brief stay in New York his home has been in California for the past four months, but with the exception of his brief stay in New York his home has been in California five battless in the ring during his stay in California, the last being in the same ring with Dooney Harris and Tommy Chandier. Boyne has never been in the ring, but he is reported to be clever with the gloves, and a hard hatter, and his friends are very condident of success. Johnny Mackey and Jimny Elliott will second Boyne, while Tom Allen and Chartin Gallagher will take care of McAlpine. Johnny Supple backs the Californian, and Johnny Mackey puts up the stamps for Boyne. One hundred dodars asside was put up to-day, the next deposit of two hundred dolars to go up on the last of May. Boyne will train in Cleveland, while alreating goes into training at his Hamitranick race course to-day.